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I. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL SETTINGS

* Campbell , William. Formosa under the Dutch. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner and Co., 1903. Pp. 629. Indexed.

A general description of the island and detailed account of the work of the Christian church in Formosa during the occupation by Dutch. It is based on official notes, correspondence, and records, as well as personal diaries, letters, memoirs, etc. The value of this book as a reference on the history of Formosa seems to be a by-product of an attempt to describe the accomplishments of the Christian church.

* Canadian Government, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Taiwan (Formosa), A Geographical Appreciation. Ottawa: Canadian Government, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, 1952 Pp. 59.

A convenient reference book on the geography of Formosa. It gives a graphic description of Formosa's physical, economic, and social geography. With excellent bibliography, maps, and statistics.

* Ch'en, Cheng-hsiang. T'ai-wan T'u-ti Li-yung. /Land Utilization in Formosa./ Taipei: National Taiwan University, 1950. Pp. 346.

An excellent book written by an expert, a professor in the National Taiwan University, on all aspects of the utilization of land in Formosa. It is the best work of its kind in the Chinese language. Includes 72 diagrams and maps, 383 charts and 23 statistical tables. The last chapter is on the prospect of farming economy in Formosa as viewed by the author. An English work is being prepared by this author, which is not to be a translation of but a supplement to this work. Titles of the author's other works on economic geography are appended.

* Davidson, J. W. The Island of Formosa, Past and Present. London & New York: Macmillan, 1903. Pp. 646. Appendix and index.

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This voluminous book traces in detail the history of Formosa from the recorded history, through the occupation by the Dutch, possession by the Chinese, and finally occupation by the Japanese. Emphasis on Japanese expeditions before their occupation, and Japanese efforts to pacify Formosa after their occupation. In addition, description of inhabitants, industries and commerce, and general conditions of Formosa which existed at the time of the author's stay there as a U. S. Consul, are given. An authoritative and first-hand account which remains as an important historical document on Formosa. Maps, diagrams, and statistics on tea, camphor, sugar, coal, sulphur, and other Formosan products.

The Government of Formosa. Progressive Formosa. Tokyo, 1926. Pp. 108.

Prepared by the Government of Formosa during the Japanese domination, giving some general information on its geography, inhabitants, religion, industries, etc. The emphasis is on the "remarkable progress in economic, cultural and other aspects" during the three full decades since Taiwan came under Japanese rule. Photographs.

Hsieh, Jan-chih. Hsin-sheng Ti T'ai-wan. [Formosa Reborn.] Taipei: Hsin-sheng Pao-she, ["Hsin-sheng Daily" Publishing Company.] 1950. Pp. 108.

This book is also referred to as The Rebirth of Formosa. A collection of official reports by various leaders in Formosa on the progress made in 1945-50 on that island. Emphasis on economic reconstruction. Photographs, statistics.

Li, Chen-ming. T'ai-wan. [Taiwan.] Shanghai: Chung-hua Book Company, 1948. Pp. 186.

A work of general survey on Formosa's geography. After giving a brief account of Formosa's climate, geological structure, and natural resources, the author devotes one chapter to each important county in Formosa. History of Formosa is excluded because the author has published another book, T'ai-wan Shih [History of Taiwan]. Bibliographical notes on both Chinese and Japanese books.

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Li, Chieh-fei. T'ai-wan. [Taiwan.] Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1947. Pp. 156.

A general survey of Formosa's history. Both selection of material and the manner of presentation are secondary.

* Lien, Heng. T'ai-wan T'ung-shih. [General History of Formosa.] Taipei: T'ai-wan t'ung-shih she, [The Formosa Historical Association.] 1921. Three volumes.

A history of Formosa written in the traditional style of Chinese historical accounts, by an eminent historian and poet in Formosa, and published during the Japanese occupation. It covers the period from 605 (Sui Dynasty) to 1895 (Japanese occupation) and 18 topics on education, boundaries, foreign relations, law, etc. Charts and photographs. The author was a contemporary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and was associated with the latter's revolutionary organizations. This work reveals his profound knowledge of Taiwan's history.

* _____. T'ai-wan T'ung-shih. [General History of Formosa.] Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1946. 2nd ed. Two volumes.

The same work as described in the fore-going entry, reprinted in China after V-J Day, without photographs.

* Lin, Hsiung-hsiang and others. T'ai-wan Wen-hua Lun-chi. [Collection of essays on Culture of Formosa.] Taipei: Chung-hua wen-hua ch'u-pan shih-yeh wei-yüan-hui, [Commission on Cultural Publications.] 1954. Pp. 452.

A collection of articles on history and culture of Formosa, originally published to mark the occasion of the 80th birthday of prominent poet Huang Ch'un-ch'ing. Many among the authors are professors of the National Taiwan University.

Naito, Hideo. Taiwan -- A Unique Colonial Record,(1937-38 edition). Tokyo, 1938. Pp. 350. 186 pages of photographs.

Although not academic, this is an extensive and informative book on various aspects of Formosa. Among the subjects covered are geographical features, population, colonial administration, police system, education, social works, agriculture, industries,

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finance, trade, cities, and places of scenic beauty. Primarily prepared for tourists, the book also has a short classified business directory. Many photographs show all phases of life in Formosa as well as landscape of the island.

Provincial Government of Taiwan. The Structure of the Taiwan Economy. Mimeographed monograph. Taipei: Provincial Government of Taiwan, 1953.

This is a report prepared by the Bureau of Accounting and Statistics. The major portion of this work consists of statistical tables, maps, and charts. Presents a sketchy, general view of Formosa's economy. Production, manpower, commodity price, banking, taxation, and national income for the period of 1945-52 are all treated. Pre-war peak production figures are cited.

T'ai-wan Sheng Hsin-wen-ch'u. /Bureau of Information of the Provincial Government of Taiwan./ T'ai-wan Hsin-chih. /A New Account of Taiwan./ Taipei: Bureau of Information of the Provincial Government of Taiwan, 1950. Pp. 134.

This is not a regular gazetteer as the Chinese title may have suggested, but a guide-book with many miscellaneous items of information. Photographs, maps.

* T'ai-wen Sheng Hsing-cheng Chang-kuan Kung-shu T'ung-chi Shih. /The Statistical Department of the Headquarters of the Chief Executive, Province of Taiwan./ T'ai-wan Sheng Wu-shih-i Nien-lai T'ung-chi T'i-yao. /Statistical Summary of Taiwan Province for the Past Fifty-one Years./ Taipei: The Statistical Department of the Headquarters of the Chief Executive, Province of Taiwan, 1946. Pp. 1,384.

A comprehensive statistical work on Formosa during the period of Japanese occupation. 540 statistical tables are grouped under 24 topics: climate, land, population, administration, courts, agriculture, public safety, forestry, fishery, mining, industry, labor, commerce, finance, monopoly, banking, telecommunication, railway, highway, navigation, education, health, relief, religion. A most convenient reference work on the Japanese occupation of Formosa.

* T'ai-wan Sheng T'ung-chih Kao. /Draft Gazetteer of Taiwan Province./ Taipei: T'ai-wan sheng wen-hsien wei-yüan-hui, /Historical

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Research Commission of Taiwan Province.7 1950-1952. Eleven volumes.

A comprehensive local history of Formosa, including information on geography, population, politics and government, economy, education, culture and learning, personalities, aboriginal peoples, revolutionary movements, and victory over Japan. It was designed by a historical research commission originally set up in 1948 to be the "Encyclopedia of Taiwan." Chapters on botanical and anthropological studies are of special value. Maps, charts, photographs, statistics.

* Takekoshi, Yosaburo. Japanese Rule in Formosa. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1907. Pp. 342.

After a brief review of the historical background of Formosa, the author describes the administrative success of the Japanese government-general with emphasis on matters relating to the economy of the island for the first 10 years of the Japanese rule. Statistics for various products and illustrative photographs are included. A fairly extensive bibliography.

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II. SOCIOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

* Barclay, George W. Colonial Development and Population in Taiwan. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1954. Pp. xviii, 274.

A study on "economic development" and social conditions of Taiwan from about 1900 to 1945. The author points out that the growth of population in Formosa has been rapid but social changes took place slowly. Diagrams, statistics, and bibliography. This study was sponsored by the Office of Population Research, Princeton University.

* _____. A report on Taiwan's Population. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1954. Pp. 119.

This is a report to the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction in Taiwan. After briefly describing the system of population registration in Taiwan, the report discusses the growth and the composition of the population, and the determinants of natural increase. Compared with the author's other work, Colonial Development and Population in Taiwan, this one has a narrower scope but more recent data.

Brown, H. Emmett. Public Education in Taiwan. Chinese-American Economic Co-operation, Vol. 1, No. 8, pp. 1-5. Taipei: Mutual Security Agency, Mission to China, August 1952.

The article describes the background of the present education system in Nationalist China and reports on the administration, organization, financing, and other problems of education in Formosa. The author was education officer of the Mutual Security Agency.

Chang, Ch'i-yun. Education in Free China. Taipei: China Cultural Publishing Foundation, 1954. Pp. 20.

This is composed of an address given before a local Rotary Club and several tables and charts regarding education in Formosa. General description of educational system and recent devel-

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opments in educational policies together with maps on distribution of educational institutions in Formosa. Percentage figures on student enrolment are included. The author, being the Minister of Education, has well summarized the situation of education in Formosa and recent efforts of the Nationalist government in this field.

* Ch'en, Cheng-hsiang. Taiwan Chih Jen-k'ou. /The Population of Taiwan./ T'ai-wan Yin-hang Chi-k'an, /Bank of Taiwan Quarterly./ Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 39-120. Taipei, March 1951.

A scholarly research on the population of Taiwan. Maps, charts, and diagrams illustrating distribution, density, composition, birth-rate, and death-rate. It discusses many sociological problems including education, religion, marriage, and life-expectancy. The author is a teacher in the National Taiwan University.

Ch'en, Chung-hsin. T'ai-wan Sheng T'ung-tzu-chün Chiao-yü Kai-k'uang. /General Survey of the Boy Scout Education in Taiwan./ Chiao-yü Yü Wen-hua, /Education and Culture Weekly./ Vol. 6, No. 10, pp. 9-11. Taipei: Educational and Cultural Association, March 3, 1955.

Administrative organization, content of training, and activities of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in Formosa are described.

Chen, Shao-hsing. Population Growth and Social Change in Taiwan. Bulletin of the Department of Archeology and Anthropology, No. 5, pp. 76-103. Taipei: National Taiwan University, May 1955.

The article deals with the growth of population and social change that took place during 1895-1943 in Formosa. Growth of population attributed to improvement of medical facilities and general standard of living, is related to the changes occurring in agriculture, industry, education, family system, transportation, etc. It gives an excellent case study of social dislocation and change in the attitude of the people as brought about by a colonial administration. The author, a professor of sociology at the National Taiwan University, has written

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many articles on sociological aspects of Formosa and is considered one of the authorities on the subject.

* Chiao-yü Yü Wen-hua She. /Educational and Cultural Association./ (comp.) Chung-kuo Chiao-yü Hsüeh-shu Yü Wen-hua 1954. /Education, Learning, and Culture in China 1954./ Taipei: China News Press, 1955. Pp. 162.

This book is composed of articles on education, humanities, social, natural and applied sciences, and cultural activities. Articles are contributed by experts on each subject and are concerned primarily with description of the current situation and conditions of progress in each field.

* Chung-kuo Wen-i Hsieh-hui. /Chinese Literary Association./ (comp.) Tzu-yu Chung-kuo Wen-i Ch'uang-tso Chi. /Collection of Literary and Art Works in Free China./ Taipei, 1954. Pp. 432.

This is a collection of orginal novels, poetry, plays, and paintings done in Formosa. The themes are either about Formosa since 1945, or the China Mainland around the time of its fall to the Communists.

Educational and Cultural Association. Free China's Education in Pictures. Taipei, 1955. Pp. 37.

Printed both in English and Chinese and accompanied with abundant pictures, the book describes each level of education on the island and shows pictures of educators and educational facilities. Most up-to-date and concise view of education in Formosa.

Foreign Operation Administration, Mutual Security Mission to China. Housing. Unpublished pamphlet. Taipei, 1954. Pp. 7.

A résumé of U.S. technical assistance to housing in Formosa, describing the efforts of the concerned agencies to promote low-cost housing.

* Fried, Morton H. Fabric of Chinese Society. New York: Praeger, 1953. Pp. 243.

This is a study of the social life of a Chinese

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county seat near Nanking in East China. The author's understanding of the people of that small community is based on intimate contact over a long period. This study indicates that within the great cultural traditions of China as a whole there are many local variations, special combinations of features, and configurations, all of which are Chinese but none of which can be said to be typical. The kinds of land ownership and land use, the nature of the family, the characteristics of the socio-economic classes, and the interactions of these classes with one another are described.

* Fujisaki, Sainosuke. Taiwan no banzoku. /Savage Tribes of Taiwan/ Tokyo: Kokushi kankokai, 1936. Pp. 940.

An authoritative work on the aborigines of Taiwan. Contains chapters on the races, social institutions, customs and laws, standard of morality, patterns of living, family relationship, religions, foreign dominations, and education, as well as the policy of the Chinese Manchu Government toward them. Photographs.

Hsu, Chung-pei. The Position of Women in Free China. Taipei: China Cultural Publishing Foundation, 1953. Pp. 18.

A short article describing the political rights enjoyed by women in Formosa. The same pamphlet contains another short article entitled Chinese Women Show Their Mettle in the Arts.

Hsu, S. C. Nutritional Study on Processed Soybeans. Chinese-American Economic Co-operation, Vol. 1, No. 6, pp.56-59. Taipei: Mutual Security Agency, Mission to China, June 1952.

This is a brief report on the experiment made in adding soybeans to the diet of the soldiers in Formosa.

* Hu, Hsien-chin. The Common Descent Group in China and Its Functions. Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology, No. 10. New York, 1948. Pp. 204.

An excellent study in the English language of the Chinese tsu, or clan, but it is often vague as to

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the time and place of development. Almost half the work is made up of appendices consisting of English translations of clan documents.

* Ino, Yoshinori. Taiwan bunkashi. /The Records of the Culture of Taiwan./ Three volumes. Tokyo: Toko Shoin. Pp. 3,923.

According to the publisher, "Whatever is to be included in the history of Formosa is practically included in this study." The author spent 10 years in research to prepare this work. It presents the background of Formosa's political events, the development of industry, agriculture, commerce, transportation, arts, and government policy toward the aborigines. Most authoritative book on the subject in the Japanese language. Photographs.

International Co-operation Administration, Mutual Security Mission to China. The Public Health Program on Taiwan. Taipei, 1955. Pp. 10.

This unpublished pamphlet is a resumé of public health programs and projects carried out in 1951-55 by the Chinese government, U.S. aid, and other international agencies in Formosa. Also gives an up-to-date account of medical facilities and financial assistance received for the purpose of expanding these programs.

* Kanazeki, Takeo and others. Taiwan bunka ronso. /Symposium on the Culture of Taiwan./ Taipei: Shimizu shoten, 1943. Pp. 334.

This is the first volume of a series planned on the culture of Formosa. This symposium is composed of the following articles: (1) The Influence of the Northern Culture on the Pre-historic Era of Taiwan; (2) Schulterbeil and Stufenbeil Culture in Taiwan; (3) Taiwan's Agriculture under the Dutch; (4) Land System and Tenancy Problems in Taiwan; (5) Studies on Taiwan's Village Settlements; and (6) Village and Village Temples in Formosa and in China during the Ching (Manchu) Dynasty. The articles are of high scholastic value in sociology and anthropology concerning Formosa.

* Kataoka, Iwao. Taiwan fuzokushi. /Customs and Mores in Taiwan./ Taipei: Taiwan nichinich shinposha, 1924. Pp. 1,184.

This is a comprehensive and detailed compilation of

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information on customs and mores in the daily life of an average Formosan-Chinese. It is divided into 12 parts. Rites and customs in regard to birth, marriage, death, annual events, and various practices in daily life; furniture, house structure, clothings, food, types of trades, and use of productive tools are included in the first two parts. Parts 3-8 discuss the social values of various practices in daily life and describe etiquette, friendship, modes of recreation, popular riddles, fables, comic stories, ghost stories, and popular sayings and proverbs. In parts 9-11 are included concepts and superstitions relating to nature, animal, plants, birth, death, marriage, soul, and ghost, and various religious concepts and practices. In the last part, biographical sketches of rebellious leaders are given. Appendix contains descriptions of plants, animals, and minerals that exist on the island. Probably the best source book for the study of the psychology and behavior of the Formosan-Chinese.

* Kinebuchi, Yoshifusa. Taiwan Shakai jigyoshi. /History of Social Work in Taiwan./ Taipei: Tokuyukai, 1940. Pp. 1,250.

A clear and detailed description of the characteristics of social work in Formosa throughout most part of the Japanese occupation of the island. Also discusses the historical background of the social work of China as a whole. It explores the relationship between social work and the family system, Pao-chia system (the basic units of civil and communal organization), and social conventions and customs. The best book, and possibly the only, on this subject, its author being an authority in social work during the Japanese occupation of Formosa.

* Lang, Olga. Chinese Family and Society. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1946. Pp. 395.

An extensive and exhaustive study of Chinese family and society past and present; materials are from the field work carried out in China in 1935-37, under the auspices of the Institute of Social Research (Columbia University) and the Institute of Pacific Relations. With appendices and bibliography.

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* Ho, Hsiang-lin. An Introduction to the Study of the Hakkas in Its Ethnic, Historical, and Cultural Aspects. Hsingning, Kwangtung: Shi-shan Library, 1933. Pp. 292.

This is a scholarly work on the origin and migration of the Hakkas, their distribution and natural environment, their language, culture and civilization, their character, and their relation with modern China. The author, at the time he wrote this book, was editor of the Bureau of Kwangtung Provincial Historiography, National Sun Yat-sen University.

* Masuda, Fukutaro. Taiwan hontojin no shukyo. [Religion of Taiwan Islanders.] Tokyo: Meiji seitokuo kinen gakkai, 1935. Pp. 95.

The book describes the present situation of various religions, development of society and religions as related to each other, concepts of religion of the Taiwanese, religion as an influence on the daily life of the Taiwanese, and the Formosans' characteristic concepts of gods. The author, a professor of law at the Taihoku Imperial University, studied religion and made a systematic description of what existed in Taiwan as a religion. Photographs of religious establishments in Formosa. One of the few books on this subject.

Miyakawa, Jiro. Taiwan no genshi bunka. [The Primitive Arts of Taiwan.] Taihoku: Taiwan jitsugyokaisha, 1930. Pp. 73.

This book consists of 43 pages of photographs of art objects and a critical evaluation of the arts of Formosa's aborigines. About 20 pages of notes explaining the photographs.

* So, Keirai. Taiwan shukyo to meishin roshu. [Religion and Superstitious Practices in Taiwan.] Taihoku: Taiwan shukyo kenkyukai, 1938. Pp. 446.

Deals with Japanese policies toward religion in Formosa. Discusses stories of ghosts, sorceresses, magic and witchcraft, evil spirits, and feng-shui (Chinese geomantic system). The historical development of temples in Taiwan is traced.

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* Suzuki, Seiichiro. Taiwan kyukan -- kankon sosai to nenchu gyoji. /Traditional Customs of Taiwan -- Marriage, Funeral, ancestor Worship, and Annual Events./ Taihoku: Taiwan nichinichi shimposha, 1934. Pp. 521. Index

The book describes general concepts of religion, customary practices at births, marriages, and funerals. Annual events and festivals and their historical background are given in detail. A valuable and probably most detailed work on Formosan customs and festivals. The author was a student of the Min-nan (southern Min) dialect and a police officer keenly interested in the religious life of the Formosans.

* Taiwan Provincial Government, Bureau of Accounting and Statistics. Results of the Seventh Population Census of Taiwan. Taipei: Bureau of Accounting and Statistics of the Taiwan Provincial Government, 1953. Pp. 190.

The seventh population census of Taiwan was taken in 1940 by the Japanese but the results were not published until 1953 by the Taiwan Provincial Government. Tables are grouped under seven topics: Total figures, age, marital status, occupational composition, education, aborigines, aliens. Special surveys of July 15, 1944 and October 1, 1945 are appended.

Taiwan Provincial Government, Department of Education. T'ai-wan Sheng Chiao-yü T'ung-chi 1954. /Statistics of Education in Taiwan Province./ Taipei, 1955. Pp. 110.

The book contains many statistical tables on educational institutions, students, the size of staff, classes, percentage of school attendance by school-age children, educational expenditures by provincial and local governments, and health conditions of students. An official source for statistics on education in Formosa.

_____. Vocational and Industrial Education in Taiwan. Taipei, 1953. Pp. 16.

A report on the educational system in Formosa, including figures on schools. Discusses educational problems. Brief comments and appraisals.

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* Taiwan Sotokufu. /Taiwan Government-General./ Taiwan rigen shuran. /Collection of Taiwan's Maxims and Proverbs./ Taihoku: Taihoku kappansha, 1914. Pp. 620. Indexes.

A collection of Chinese proverbs popular in Taiwan. Includes Taiwanese pronunciation, Japanese translation, and index. A good reference for the study of the Taiwanese dialect.

Turner, E. A. Environmental Sanitary Conditions in Taiwan. Chinese-American Economic Co-operation, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 51-65. Taipei: Mutual Security Agency, Mission to China, Feb. 1953.

The article describes conditions of water supply systems, sewer systems, collection and disposal of waste, pest control, and sanitation in rural areas. Recommendations for improvement of these facilities are included. The author, at the time of writing this book, was a senior sanitary engineer for the Public Health Office, Mutual Security Agency. Best and most detailed article on this subject.

Wycoff, Norman. An Outline of Demographic Conditions and Prospects on Taiwan. Chinese-American Economic Co-operation, Vol. 1, No. 5, pp. 43-57. Taipei: Mutual Security Agency, Mission to China, May 1952.

This article describes the birth-rate, death-rate, literacy, and medical service in Taiwan as compared with those in other Asian countries. The author was a staff member of the Economics and Finance Division, Mutual Security Agency. Tables, charts, and bibliography.

* Yamanaka, Shoji and others. Taiwan bunka ronso. /Symposium on the Culture of Taiwan./ Taipei: Shimizu Shoten, 1943. Pp. 312.

This symposium, the second volume of a series, consists of four articles on the culture of Taiwan. (1) Family life in Taiwan and China proper as seen through sayings and proverbs colloquial of these lands. (2) Local characteristics of criminal offenses in Taiwan. (3) Family system and ancestor worship in Taiwan. (4) Climate and its influence on the efficiency of Formosan workers.

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III. POLITICAL BACKGROUND

Armstrong, Hamilton Fish. Where Dangers of War Are Greatest. U.S. News and World Report, Vol. 38, pp. 53-57. June 3, 1955.

Mr. Armstrong, Editor of Foreign Affairs magazine, evaluates the Formosan situation after a personal visit to that area: The increase of Formosan recruits in the Nationalist forces might affect the cause of the island in the future. The Formosan soldiers might fight well in defending their homes against attack, but their enthusiasism for recapture of the mainland is questionable.

* Ballantine, Joseph W. Formosa: A Problem for United States Foreign Policy. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institute, 1952. Pp. xi, 213.

This study of Formosa begins with a description of the physical setting of the island and an account of its political and diplomatic history, with emphasis on the administrative, social, economic, and defense policies of the regimes that ruled the island before the Nationalist government retreated there in 1949. This is followed by a brief review of the political developments in China that resulted in the withdrawal of the Nationalist government from the mainland; an analysis of the policy of the United States toward Formosa and of the nature and extent of American aid to China; and an examination of the problem of Formosa in relation to the United Nations and the Japanese peace treaty. The study concludes with an estimate of the present position of the United States with regard to Formosa and a review of the principal unresolved questions on the future of Formosa. The author was Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs in the Department of State in 1944-45. This work is a publication of the Brookings Institute, an independent organization engaged in research and education in the social sciences. Selected bibliography.

Chang, Chi-yun. The Kuomintang on the March. Taipei: China Cultural Service, 1952. Pp. 60.

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Written by the secretary-general of the Nationalist Party, this book summarizes the work of the Kuomintang during the years after the Party Reform of 1950-53. It lists the achievements under ten headings, among which are: the addition of two supplementary chapters to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's San-min Chu-i, the implementation of the Land-to-the-Tiller Program, the abrogation of the Sino-Soviet Treaty, and the promotion of a Far Eastern Anti-Communist Alliance.

* Chang, Chi-yun. The Rebirth of the Kuomintang. Taipei: China Cultural Service, 1953 (?), Pp. 123.

The work re-states the reports of President Chiang Kai-shek, reviews and discusses the political changes in recent years, and the platform adopted by the 7th National Congress of the Kuomintang in 1952.

Chiang Kai-shek. Address on International Situation, February 8, 1955. Free China Review, Vol. V, No. 3, pp. 49-54. Taipei, March 1955.

President Chiang Kai-shek in this important speech announces his foreign policy and denounces the proposed invitation for the representative of Communist China to participate in a "cease-fire" conference at the United Nations. Chiang condemns the idea of two Chinas as absurd and holds that the islands off the East China coast are essential to the defense of Formosa.

* _____. Min-sheng Chu-i Yü Lo Liang-p'ien Pu-shu. [Supplementary Chapters on Livelihood (in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's San-min Chu-i): Education and Welfare. Taipei: Ministry of Defense, 1953. Pp. 106.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen did not finish his lecture on the Livelihood of the People's Three Principles. His teachings, therefore, do not cover education and welfare although on various occasions he had expressed his views on these subjects. The author, being the president of the Republic of China and of the Kuomintang, has combined Dr. Sun's views with his own and presented them in this book which is now considered one of the major expressions of the political philosophy of the Kuomintang.

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* Chien, Tuan-sheng. The Government and Politics of China. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1950. Pp. 526.

This book reviews the political ideas and institutions of ancient China, gives an account of political and institutional development during the years immediately preceding the Kuomintang Government of 1928. Describes the Kuomintang and its political theory and practice, the organization and operation of the Kuomintang Government, and party politics as connected with the exercise of power by Kuomintang. Includes appendices, bibliographical notes on books in Chinese and Western languages, transliteration of Chinese words, and index. A scholarly and important contribution to the study of Chinese political institutions.

China Accuses! Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1951. Pp. 107.

This pamphlet reprints the text of speeches made by the Communist Chinese delegation at the United Nations Security Council on November 28, 1950, and the text of the proposed speech to the Political and Security Committee and other statements made in connection with the accusation that "the U.S. is engaged in territorial aggression of Communist China."

* Chinese (Nationalist) Government, Executive Yuan. Statistical Abstract of the Republic of China, 1955. Taipei: Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government, 1955. Pp. 527.

This is a bi-lingual (English and Chinese) statistical yearbook on China Mainland and Formosa. The subjects include land, population, industry, foreign trade, public finance, money and prices, transportation, education, social welfare, health, and general administrative information. The years covered under each subject vary. Also gives comparative statistics among outstanding nations of the world. An important source of official statistics.

Chu, Hsü-pai. T'ai-wan Hsin-wen Shih-yeh. /Newspapers in Taiwan./ Hsin-sheng Ti T'ai-wan, /Taiwan Reborn,/ 1950 issue, p. 81. Taipei: Hsin-sheng Daily Publishing Company, 1950.

A brief account of the development of newspaper enterprise in Taiwan from 1945 to 1950. Gives names

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of newspapers published each year in this period.

Cooke, Charles M. Quemoy, the Immediate Threat to Peace. Collier's, Vol. 136, No. 8, pp. 70-76. October 14, 1955.

The author, a retired admiral of the U. S. Navy, analyzes the strategic value of Quemoy Island off the East China Coast: Quemoy is a stepping stone to Formosa. It is important to the Soviet plan for world domination. The loss of Quemoy, whether the United States extends assistance to the Nationalists or not, will register a moral defeat for the United States. The fate of the offshore island depends on what America does to stop the Reds.

Dulles, John Foster. Dulles Sees Risks in Retreats. U. S. News and World Report, Vol. 38, pp. 91-7.

An address by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to the Foreign Policy Association in New York City on February 16, 1955, in which Mr. Dulles explains that the danger in Asia lies in the fear of many non-Communist peoples that the United States has no intention of standing firmly behind them when these countries are threatened by Communism. Mr. Dulles asserts: "When those countries lose their faith in the United States, the entire area will be indefensible."

_____. Mutual Defense Treaty with Republic of China. U.S. Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 32, pp. 287-90. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, February 21, 1955.

Statement made by the Secretary of State before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on February 7, 1955, outlining the basic considerations impelling the U. S. to sign the Security Treaty with Nationalist China.

_____. Policy on Formosa, Statement of April 12, 1955. U.S. Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 32, p. 677. Washington, D.C.: April 25, 1955.

In this statement, Secretary of State Dulles makes it clear that the United States tried to bring about acceptance of a cease-fire whereby force will be renounced as an instrument for achieving national

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goals. However, peaceful measures should not involve a surrender of human beings to enslavement, and peace is not always served by constantly falling back in the face of military threats.

_____. Red Chinese Attack on Offshore Islands. U.S. Department of State Bulletin, Vol. 32, pp. 191-92. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, January 31, 1955.

Secretary of State Dulles in reply to inquiries on U.S. attitude toward the islands off the East China coast, states that the Tachen Island might be useful in the defense of Formosa as an advance radar station.

Elegant, Robert S. How Good is Chiang's Army? Reporter, Vol. 5, No. 13, pp. 17-20. New York, December 25, 1951.

The writer has conducted a close examination of the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense which is "usually painted in the darkest colors by foreigners." He discovered that every platoon includes two political soldiers and every unit at or above the company level has one political officer. The function of political soldiers and officers is to report unsatisfactory conditions and be on the lookout for Communist agents. It also combats the amazingly high ratio of illiteracy among Nationalist troops.

Han, Lih-wu. Taiwan Today. Taipei: Hwa Kuo Publishing Co., 1952. Pp. 162.

A general survey of Formosa from V-J Day (1945) to 1951. Written by a spokesman of the Nationalist Government of China in Formosa. It covers the aspects of political and social conditions, finance, agriculture, industry, communications and education. More informative but less objective than Fred W. Riggs' Formosa under Chinese Nationalist Rule. Some statistics. The author was the Minister of Education (1949-50) of the Nationalist Government.

* Hsieh, Kwan-sheng. A Brief Survey of the Chinese Constitution. Taipei: China Cultural Service, 1954. Pp. 80.

This is a brief but descriptive as well as critical presentation of the Constitution of the Republic of China as adopted by the National Assembly on December 25, 1946. The author was vice-president

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of the Legislative Yuan, has probably written the best book on the subject. A complete text of the Constitution is appended. Bibliography.

Kerr, George. Formosa: The March Massacre. Far Eastern Survey, Vol. XVI, pp. 224-226. New York: American Institute of Pacific Relations, November 5, 1947.

This article tells how the rebellion of February 1947 was started and how it was suppressed.

_____. Formosa's Return to China. Far Eastern Survey, Vol. XVI, pp. 205-208. New York: American Institute of Pacific Relations, October 15, 1947.

This article describes events in Formosa from the Japanese surrender to February 1947.

* Kuomintang, the Central Committee. The Kuomintang Manifesto and Platform (adopted by the Seventh National Convention in October 1952). Taipei, 1952.

Statement of the Nationalist Party's policies at the Seventh National Convention. Because the Kuomintang is the ruling party, the policies are virtually identical with those stated by the Nationalist government elsewhere.

Kuomintang Rule in Formosa, a Current Case History of the Kuomintang Concept of Democratic Government. Amerasia, Vol. XI, pp. 129-36. May 1947.

A critical evaluation of the policies adopted by the Chinese government for the administration of Formosa since 1945. Some insights into the nature of the Kuomintang at that time are given.

Martin, Robert P. Here's How Chiang's Son Plans to Win Back China. U.S. News and World Report, Vol. 29, No. 23, pp. 86-94. December 2, 1955.

General Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview answers how the Nationalist government on Formosa may recapture the China Mainland. Being head of the security forces and top psychological warfare expert on Formosa, Chiang Ching-kuo's words reflect the official view on many important issues.

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New Members Day. Time, Vol. 66, No. 26, p. 16. December 26, 1955.

An account of Nationalist China's veto against the admission of Outer Mongolia into the United Nations. Also discusses the possible complications of this move by Nationalist China.

* Riggs, Fred W. Formosa under Chinese Nationalist Rule. New York: Macmillan, 1952. Pp. ix, 195.

An informative and analytical report on the situation of Formosa from V-J Day to early 1952, analyzing the strength of this island fortress at that time. It gives brief descriptions of Formosa's military, political, economic and social pictures. The author was formerly a member of the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association. This work was done under the aupices of the American Institute of Pacific Relations. Six appendices including one bibliography.

* Schoyer, Preston. Present Conditions on the Island. Reporter, Vol. 12, pp. 18-21. New York, March 10, 1955.

A report on the attitude of the Formosans toward the Nationalist Government: They do not like Communism, but they also realize that the time for "liberating" the mainland has passed. "The task of the future is to make Formosa into a testing ground of Asian democracy."

Smith, Robert Aura. The Rebirth of Formosa. Headline Series, No. 99, pp. 50-63. New York: Foreign Policy Association, May-June 1953.

This article traces the political changes that took place after the island was restored to China in 1945 and gives an evaluation of Chiang's army in terms of the defense of the island and possible invasion against the China Mainland.

Taiwan Provincial Government, Information Department. T'ai-wan Ti Shan-ti Hsing-cheng. /Administration of Mountain Areas in Formosa./ Taipei: Taiwan Provincial Government, July 1952. Pp. 28.

A general survey of the life of the aboriginal tribes in Formosa. The booklet is divided into five chapters. Chapter I covers the number of

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people in each tribe, their family organization, communal life, custom and habit, economic activity and communication with outside world. Chapter II is a resumé of the administration of the mountain areas prior to 1945. Chapter III describes the policy of the present administration. Chapters IV and V summarize the education and culture and reconstruction measures in the mountain areas.

T'ai-wan Wen-t'i Wen-chien. /Documents Relating to Taiwan./ Peking: Jen-min ch'u-pan-she, /People's Publishing House./ 1955.

A collection of official papers related to Formosa, from the Cairo Declaration of December 1, 1943 to Chou En-lai's reply of February 3, 1955 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, refusing to take part in the discussion of a cease-fire proposed by New Zealand. In the appendix there are fourteen editorials of Jen-min Jih-pao /People's Daily/ commenting on the development of Formosa.

Tong, Hollington K. Chiang Kai-shek. Taipei: China Publishing Company, 1953. Pp. 562. Index.

This is a biography of President Chiang Kai-shek as seen by a friend, a diplomat and a scholar. Probably the best of its kind available in Chinese language. About half of the book is devoted to a description of political changes that took place since 1937 and the role played by Chiang.

* Tsao, Wen-jen. The Consitutional Structure of Modern China. Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1947. Pp. 304.

The book traces the historical development of the Chinese constitution up to 1943 and describes its theoretical basis. Also analyzes the content of the constitution. Appendix includes the Draft Constitution of the Republic of China, the Constitution of the Republic of China, the proposed procedure for the enforcement of the Constitution, etc. Glossary, bibliography, and index.

United States Department of State. United States Relations With China. U.S. Department of State Publication 3573, Far Eastern Series, No. 30, pp. 307-310, 923-938. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1949.

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A brief account of U. S. policy toward Formosa up to 1949, and a report on Chinese administration in Formosa.

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IV. ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

* Chen, Cheng (Ch'en Ch'eng). An Approach to China's Land Reform. Taipei: Cheng-chung Book Company, 1951. Pp. 106.

A personal view of the author about the land problem of China. The author was the premier and now is the vice-president of the Chinese Republic in Taiwan. He reviews the land reform experimented in Hupeh Province before 1949, and a similar program carried out in Taiwan after the Nationalist government moved there. He also analyzes the farming economy in Taiwan. Statistics and four appendices.

Chinese (Nationalist) Government, Industrial Development Commission of the Economic Stabilization Board. Fertilizer Taiwan. Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1955. Pp. 12.

Presents a brief view of the expansion that took place in Formosa's fertilizer industry and photographs of the plants and charts.

_____. Forestry Taiwan. Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1955. Pp. 12.

This booklet gives a brief account of the development, estimated reserve, annual production and other pertinent aspects of forestry in Formosa. Also describes the reforestation efforts. Charts and photographs.

_____. The Four Year Economic Development Plan of Taiwan. Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1955. Pp. 8.

A brief description of the first Four-Year Plan (1953-56) aiming at self-support through increased production in agriculture and industry and other means so as to balance the budget, international payment, and consumption and production. Achievements up to the end of 1954 are described.

_____. Taiwan Agriculture in Progress. Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1955. Pp. 24

This book describes Formosa's agricultural production and efforts to increase production

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through better selection of seeds, expansion of tillable land, and better cultivation methods.

_____. Taiwan Fisheries. Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1955. Pp. 16.

This booklet gives an account of increased activities in this field since 1945. Many photographs showing the fishing fleet and processing of fish.

_____. Taiwan Sugar. Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1955. Pp. 16.

This booklet describes the production, technical improvements, and economic importance of sugar in Taiwan. Many photographs and charts.

_____. Taiwan's Textile Industry. Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1955. Pp. 13.

Many charts and photographs illustrate the development and present situation of the textile industry involving cotton, wool, jute, ramie, and silk.

Chinese (Nationalist) Government, National Resources Commission. Industrial Enterprises of National Resources Commission in Taiwan. Taipei: National Resources Commission, 1951.

A book of general information on enterprises owned by the National Resources Commission as of 1951. A brief physical survey of each major enterprise is followed by accounts of plant development, production, sales, etc. The enterprises covered are: Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Taiwan Aluminum Corporation, Taiwan Gold and Copper Mining Administration, Taiwan Steel Works, Hsin-chu Coal Mining Administration, Taiwan Sugar Corporation, Taiwan Pulp and Paper Corporation, Taiwan Fertilizer Company, Taiwan Alkali Company, and Taiwan Shipbuilding Corporation. Photographs and tables.

Committee for Free Asia, Inc. Land Reform. Mimeographed monograph. San Francisco: Committee for Free Asia, Inc.

This undated mimeographed monograph gives a brief summary of the land reform movements launched in Nationalist China before 1949, and later in Com-

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munist China, Formosa, India, and Pakistan. One of the author's themes is that the land reform in Taiwan might have been realized in Nationalist China (on the mainland) had there not been a long-drawn-out war against Japan, an exhausted economy, and the government's inability to reach a timely decision on this subject.

Foreign Operations Administration, Mutual Security Mission to China. Keelung Dock Workers' Survey, July-August 1954: Tabular Data Compiled from 517 Detailed Household Schedules. Unpublished pamphlet. Taipei, 1954. Pp. 84.

The result of the survey is presented in 15 tables yielding information on living conditions and habits of the dock workers.

_____. Survey on Fishermen, October-November 1954: Tabular Data Compiled from 105 Detailed Household Schedules. Taipei, 1954. Pp. 38.

This unpublished pamphlet contains 16 tables compiled as a result of the survey on the general living conditions and outlook of the fishermen in Formosa.

_____. Survey on Hsu-tin Coal Miners, October-November 1954: Tabular Data Compiled From 123 Detailed Household Schedules. Unpublished pamphlet. Taipei, 1954. Pp. 45.

Sixteen tables in this pamphlet provide information on life of the coal workers of Hsu-tin in Formosa.

_____. Survey on Putai Salt-workers, November-December 1954: Tabular Data complied from 132 Detailed Household Schedules. Unpublished pamphlet. Taipei, 1955. Pp. 37.

The result of the survey on the living conditions and general outlook of the workers are presented in 16 tables.

* Ginsburg, Norton S. Economic Resources and Development of Formosa. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1953. Pp. 58.

A study supplementing Fred W. Riggs' Formosa under Chinese Nationalist Rule. Has chapters on agricultural resources and development, resource base

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and industrial development, Taiwan's development under the Japanese rule, problems of and prospects for development of Formosa. Statistics.

* Grajdanzev, Andrew J. Formosa Today. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1942.

An analysis of the economic development and strategic importance of Taiwan prepared while the second world war was still going on. It attempts to answer such questions as: "What has happened in these last 45 years in Formosa? How did the islanders fare in their political and cultural development? Have they had any chance to perfect their culture enriched by contact with the Japanese? ... Do they control their own economic life?" Sources are exclusively Japanese. Statistics and selected bibliography. The author was a research associate at the Institute of Pacific Relations.

* Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. General Report IV. Taipei: Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, 1954. Pp. 199.

A survey of Taiwan's rural conditions up to June 30, 1953. Chapters on economic research and statistics, rural organization, crop production, livestock production, fisheries, forestry and soil conservation, water supply and control, land reform, rural health, aboriginal community improvement, and rural information. Appendices include budget comparisons, an organization chart, and a list of publications by the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction.

Land Reform in Free China. Taipei: The Free China Review, 1953. Pp. 66.

A pamphlet including two articles and four documents (all translated into English) on the land reform program in Free China.

* Raper, Arthur F. Rural Taiwan -- Problems and Promise. Taipei: Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, 1953. Pp. 296.

A pictorial report to show the operations of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction and the

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basic conditions in 16 representative rural areas in Formosa surveyed in late 1952. Besides the staff members of JCRR, a number of faculty members of the National Taiwan University joined in the survey. This report points out urgent rural needs and reflects the complaints heard from the people. Numerous photographs, maps, diagrams, and statistics.

* Raper, Arthur F. and others. Urban and Industrial Taiwan -- Crowded and Resourceful. Taipei: Mutual Security Mission to China and the National Taiwan University, 1954. Pp. 370.

A detailed description of urban and industrial conditions in Taiwan up to the summer of 1953. The author was then Project Evaluation Advisor in the Foreign Operations Administration, Mutual Security Mission to China, but faculty members of the National Taiwan University contributed substantially to this work. Numerous maps, charts, diagrams, and photographs.

Schumpeter, E. B. (ed.) The Industrialization of Japan and Manchukuo 1930-40. New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. 944.

This book, composed of papers contributed by several writers and edited by E. B. Schumpeter, deals with the population, raw materials, government policy, and balance of international payments, and industrial development of Japan and Manchukuo. Elaborate statistical tables. A critical and analytical study of good academic quality.

Shen, T. H. Agricultural Resources of China. New York: Cornell University Press, 1951. Pp. 407.

An authoritative book on the agricultural economy of China by a Chinese expert, who for many years has engaged in agricultural research and administration. He discusses utilization of land, water supply, grain industry, and food requirements, and analyzes the yield of various crops, foreign trade in agricultural commodities, and more effective utilization of agricultural resources. Many valuable maps, graphs, and statistical tables. The author is now working in Formosa as a technical member of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction.

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* Taiwan keizai nenpo kankokai. Taiwan keizai nenpo. /Taiwan Economic Annual./ Tokyo: Kokusai nippon kyokai, 1941. Pp. 780.

An exhaustive survey of Taiwan's economy, a critical evaluation of its existing conditions; an appraisal of its role in the war economy of Japan and in the South Seas. Records of important economic events during January 1931 - December 1940 are appended. 67 tables of statistics.

Taiwan Provincial Government, Department of Public Works. T'ai-wan Ti Min-ying Kung-yeh. /Private Industry in Formosa./ Taipei: Taiwan Provincial Government, 1952. Pp. 198.

A brief description of the private industrial enterprises in Formosa. For each industry the equipment, supply of material, capacity of production, marketing, and chief producers are described. Appendix on present condition of private factories.

* Tang, Hui-sun. Land Reform in Free China. Taipei: Chinese-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, 1954. Pp. 335.

An official report by JCRR on land reform in Formosa, including a discussion of the procedure and the theory of the program. Tables and forms. The author was the Chief of Land Reform Division of the JCRR. The best account of this program in English language.

* Tsui Y. ?. and S. C. Hsieh. Economic Digest Series No. 4: Farm Income of Taiwan in 1952. Taipei: Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, 1954. Pp. 181.

This is a preliminary and explanatory report based on a field survey, presenting ample basic data on farm income in Formosa. It discusses farm income problems. The survey was sponsored by the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, covering ten representative townships with 4,000 families. Tables and charts. The best, and possibly the only, report on Formosan farmers' income and expenditure.

Tzu-yu Chung-kuo Lao-kung T'ung-meng. /Free China Labor League./ T'ai-wan Lao-kung Yün-tung Kai-k'uang. /General Survey of the Labor Movement in Taiwan./ Taipei, 1952. Pp. 20.

An official report describing the organization of

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the labor unions in Formosa, the size of their membership, and the protection they offer to their members. Wages and working conditions are briefly mentioned.

Woodin, Martin D. A Survey of the Taiwan Sugar Industry: Economic Consultant Report 1. Taipei: Mutual Security Agency, Mission to China, 1952. Pp. 114.

An economic survey of the sugar industry in Formosa. It discusses the use of resources, production cost, and financial structure of the industry.

Yin, K. Y. My Views of Taiwan's Economy. Taipei: China Cultural Publishing Foundation, 1953. Pp. 14.

A pamphlet on such issues as "Public vs. Private Ownership," and "Industry vs. Agriculture," in the economy of Formosa. The author was, as he wrote this pamphlet, the general manager of the Central Trust of China.

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V. YEARBOOKS, PERIODICALS, AND NEWSPAPERS

Chang, Wen-chi. (ed.) Chung-kuo Ti-fang Cheng-chih. /Local Government in China./ Taipei, 1952 -

A primarily academic fortnightly containing articles on the theory, history, practice, actual situation of local governments in China. It also contains laws and regulations regarding the local government.

Chang, Wen-t'ao. (ed.) T'ai-wan Kung-lu Kung-ch'eng. /Taiwan Highway Engineering./ Taipei, 1952.-

A highly academic engineering monthly on various problems pertaining to highway construction.

* Chen, C. J. and others. (ed.) Free China Review. Taipei, 1951 -

A monthly published in English. The editors are among the foremost Chinese commentators on international affairs. It contains articles relating to current affairs in Formosa, news items from the China Mainland, foreign and Chinese press opinion. It also reprints official documents, addresses by President Chiang Kai-shek and other important personalities, and texts of treaties between China and foreign countries.

* Chiao-yü Yü Wen-hua. /Education and Culture./ Taipei: T'ai-wan Book Company, 1950 -

This periodical reports on education in Formosa and abroad, discusses various education systems and problems, and devotes a major portion of each issue to a certain selected topic in the field of education. A monthly.

* Chinese (Nationalist) Government, Industrial Development Commission of the Economic Stabilization Board. Tzu-yu Chung-kuo Chih Kung-yeh. /Industry of Free China./ Taipei: Industrial Development Commission, 1954 -

A bi-lingual (English and Chinese) monthly on industry in Taiwan. Consists of articles, selection of current editorials, and records of forum

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discussions on industry as well as the national economy as a whole. Statistical tables and diagrams. It is the successor to Chinese-American Economic Co-operation, a journal published by the Mutual Security Missior to China. Articles are of good quality.

* Chinese (Nationalist) Government, Ministry of Economic Affairs. Ching-chi Ts'an-k'ao Tzu-liao. /Economic Reference Material./ Taipei, 1951 -

A bi-monthly publication, each issue dealing with one or more current economic problems or policies. Official source of economic information on Formosa.

Ching-min Tao-pao. /Police and People Gazette./ Taipei, 1950 -

Published every ten days, this is a magazine on police administration in Formosa. It includes regulations issued by the Taiwan Provincial Police Administration.

* Chung-hua Min-kuo Nien-chien. /The Yearbook of the Republic of China./ Taipei: Chung-hua min-kuo nien-chien she, /China Publishing Company./ 1948 -

Compilation of information on all phases of China with a special section devoted to Taiwan. Covers geography, population, economy, political system, and social conditions. Tables and maps.

* Chung-hua Nien-pao. /China Annual./ Taipei: China News Press, 1954.

Published in four volumes and composed of articles on various aspects of Formosa and the China Mainland. Occasionally there are a few articles on international affairs. Articles are of uneven quality but all reflect the view of the Nationalist government. As a yearbook, the arrangement of material is unsatisfactory. The English title printed on the back cover varies.

* Chung-hua Nien-pao. /China Annual./ Taipei: China New Press, 1955.

Published in five volumes. Covers subjects similar to those in the 1954 issue of this publication.

* Chung-kuo Ching-chi. /The China Economist./ Taipei: Chung-kuo ching-

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chi yüeh-k'an she, [The China Economist Monthly" Publishing Company.] October 1950 -

A monthly journal on economic theories, problems, and policies. It includes reports on domestic and international economic trends as well as statistics. Some articles are of good academic quality.

* Chung-kuo Lao-kung. [Free China Labor.] Taipei: Chung-kuo lao-kung ch'u-pan-she. ["Free China Labor" Publishing Company.] 1952 -

A bi-weekly publication on labor problems in Formosa. Also contains short stories, biographical sketches, reports on conditions on the China Mainland, and photographs.

Chung-kuo Nei-cheng. [Chinese Civil Administration.] Taipei: Chung-kuo nei-cheng Publishing Company, 1946 -

A monthly publication reporting on domestic administration policies, foreign administrative systems, and self-government activities below the provincial level.

Chung-kuo Wen-i. [Chinese Literature.] Taipei: Chung-kuo wen-i she, [Chinese Literary Association.] 1951 -

This is a monthly literary magazine containing articles, novels, prose, and poetry, both original and translated. Best of its kind.

* Chung-yang Jih-pao. [Central Daily News.] Taipei, 1949 -

Official organ of the Kuomintang. It expresses the view of the government and the Nationalist Party. It has a daily circulation of over 65,000.

* Foreign Operations Administration, Mutual Security Mission to China. Chinese-American Economic Co-operation. Taipei: Mutual Security Mission to China, 1952-1954.

A mimeographed monthly publication, containing sections on general situation in Taiwan, activities of the Mutual Security Mission to China, and of the Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction. Photographs and statistics.

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* _____. Taiwan Economic Data Book -- Monthly Production Data. Memeographed. Taipei: Mutual Security Mission to China, 1954-1955.

This is a monthly publication of statistical data on Taiwan's agricultural and industrial production and on transportation activities. The January issues present annual summaries of the previous year as well as condensed statistics of earlier years. Also comments on the statistical tables and discusses the reliability of the data gathered. The best economic source book in quality and in coverage.

* Hsin She-hui Yüeh-k'an. [New Society Monthly.] Taipei, 1948 -

A fairly academic periodical on social problems especially those pertaining to Formosa. Includes comparative studies on social insurance, welfare works, co-operatives, etc. of various countries. There is a "family life" column in each issue as well as news on social legislation and co-operative movements. An excellent magazine reporting on the Formosan society. Some of the articles are written by qualified sociologists and social workers.

Hsüeh-shu Chi-k'an. [Academic Review, Quarterly.] Taipei: Hsüeh-shu chi-k'an she, ["Academic Review" Publishing Company.] 1952 -

A cholarly quarterly on the liberal arts published in Formosa. It prcposes to encourage a cultural renaissance in interpreting Chinese history, re-evaluating Chinese values, and introducing contemporary thought. Book reviews which cover most of the scholarly publications in Formosa, have the same high quality as the articles.

* The Inspectorate General of Customs. The Trade of China. Taipei: The Inspectorate General of Customs, 1951 -

This is a bi-lingual (English and Chinese) annual publication, reporting yearly returns of foreign trade of the Taiwan Province. Except for a few explanatory notes, the publication contains only statistical tables showing the value, quantity, country of destination, country of origin, of the

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imports and exports. Also contains statistics on arrival and departure of vessels. A few charts which analyze the composition of Formosa's foreign trade are included. The most comprehensive and detailed statistics on Formosa's export and import trade.

Kung-shang Yüeh-k'an. [Industry-Commerce Monthly.] Taipei: Kung-shang yüeh-k'an she, ["Industry- Commerce Monthly" publishing Company.] 1953-

This is a monthly publication reporting on industry and commerce. Also contains a brief survey of laws pertaining to commerce and industry.

* T'ai-wan Ching-chi Nien-pao. [Taiwan Economic Yearbook 1953.] Taipei: China News Press, 1953.

This is an annual report composed of articles contributed by government officials, technical experts, and business leaders on the geography, agriculture, industry, transportation, trade, land reform, and labor, and other economic activities in Formosa.

T'ai-wan Ching-chi Yüeh-k'an. [Taiwan Economic Monthly.] Taipei: T'ai-wan ching-chi yüeh-k'an she, ["Taiwan Economic Monthly" Publishing Company.] 1948-

Most of the articles review and discuss economic problems in Formosa. Many of the contributors are connected with the government.

* T'ai-wan Hsin-sheng Pao. [Taiwan New Life Daily.] Taipei & Kaohsiung

This paper has a circulation of over 40,000 for its Taipei edition and over 20,000 for the Kaohsiung edition. The second largest daily in Formosa. Its views are identified with the Provincial Government.

* Taiwan Provincial Government. T'ai-wan Sheng-cheng-fu Kung-pao. [Official Gazette of Taiwan Provincial Government.] Taipei, January 1950-

Published daily except Sunday, containing laws, regulations, ordinances, and other information concerning the regular activities of the Provincial government.

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* Taiwan Provincial Government, Department of Agriculture and Forestry. T'ai-wan Nung-yeh Nien-pao. /Taiwan Agricultural Yearbook./ Taipei: Taiwan Provincial Government, 1954. Pp. 262.

Printed in Chinese and English, it contains chapters on land and cultivated land, agricultural population and farm families, agricultural production, agricultural disaster, and fertilizer. Composed entirely of statistical tables. Best source book on agricultural statistics.

* T'ai-wan Sheng Lin-shih Sheng-i-hui Kung-pao. /Official Report of the Provisional Taiwan Provincial Assembly./ Taipei: Secretariat of the Provisional Taiwan Provincial Assembly, 1953 -

Weekly publication containing the assembly's official letters and records, people's petitions to the assembly, and reports on the bills passed by the assembly.\

* T'ai-wan Yin-hang Ching-chi Yen-chiu Shih. /Economic Research Department of the Bank of Taiwan./ T'ai-wan Yin-hang Chi-k'an. /Bank of Taiwan Quarterly./ Taipei: Economic Research Department of the Bank of Taiwan.

A scholarly journal. It covers all aspects of life in Formosa, with emphasis on economic activities. Very often a whole issue is devoted to one single specific problem, such as husbandry, forestry, or canning industry in Formosa. Abundant statistics and charts.

Ti-fang Tzu-chih. /Local Self-Government./ Taipei: Ti-fang Tzu-chih she, /"Local Self-Government" Publishing Company./ 1950 -

A fortnightly containing articles on facts and problems of local self-government, particularly at the hsien level and below. It often includes rural news, analysis of current events, and synopsis of laws and ordinances issued in connection with local self-government.

Ts'ai-cheng Ching-chi Yüeh-k'an. /The Financial and Economic Monthly./ Taipei: Ts'ai-cheng ching-chi ch'u-pan-she, /Financial and Economic Publishing Company./ 1950 -

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Contains articles on economic policies and problems in Formosa. Discusses various economic theories. Contributors are mostly faculty members of the National Taiwan University.

T'u-ti Kai-ko Yüeh-k'an. /Land Reform Monthly./ Taipei: T'u-ti yüeh-k'an she, /"Land Reform Montly" Publishing Company./ 1950 -

Contains studies on land, general political and economic problems in Formosa and reports on land reform and rural conditions in other countries.

Tzu-yu Chung-kuo. /Free China./ Taipei: Tzu-yu chung-kuo she, /"Free China" Publishing Company./ 1952 -

A fortnightly primarily devoted to publication of articles advocating early liberation of Communist China, reporting Communist atrocities behind the iron and bamboo curtains. Translations and original writings.

Wen-hsien Chuan-k'an. /Report of Historico-geographical Studies of Taiwan./ Taipei: T'ai-wan sheng wen-hsien wei-yüan-hui, /The Historical Research Commission of Taiwan Province./

A periodical containing short but valuable articles on the history and geography of Taiwan. Most of the contributors are professors of the National Taiwan University.

Wen-i Ch'uang-tso. /Creative Literature and Arts./ Taipei: Wen-i ch'uang-tso ch'u-pan-she, /"Creative Literature and Arts" Publishing Company./ 1951 -

This monthly contains articles introducing or discussing literary works in Formosa, reporting on literary activities in other countrias.

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